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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CAROL LESH, as an individual, on behalf of
herself, the general public, and those similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

D'S NATURALS, LLC d/b/a NO COW,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 4:22-cv-01036-HSG

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE
ORDER**

HON. HAYWOOD S. GILLIAM, JR.

1. A. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate ("Stipulation") to and request that the Court enter the following Stipulated Protective Order ("Order"). The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection

it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Paragraph 12.4, below, that this Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62 set forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the Court to file material under seal.

2. **DEFINITIONS**

2.1 **Action**: This pending federal lawsuit, *Carol Lesh v. D's Naturals, LLC d/b/a No Cow*, Case No. 4:22-cv-01036-DMR (N.D. Cal.).

2.2 **Challenging Party**: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 **CONFIDENTIAL Information or Items**: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 **Counsel (without qualifier)**: Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 **Designating Party**: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL."

2.5 **Disclosure or Discovery Material**: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.6 **Expert**: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action.

2.7 **In-House Counsel**: attorneys who are employees of a Party to this Action. In-House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.8 **Non-Party**: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other

1 legal entity not named as a Party to this Action.

2 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this
3 Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and have appeared in this
4 Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated and/or associated with a law firm which has
5 appeared on behalf of that party, and their support staff.

6 2.10 Party: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
7 consultants, Experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

8 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
9 Material in this Action.

10 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services
11 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and
12 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) to a Party and their employees
13 and subcontractors.

14 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
15 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

16 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a
17 Producing Party.

18 3. SCOPE

19 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected
20 Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected
21 Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3)
22 any testimony, conversations, or presentation by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal
23 Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover
24 the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of
25 disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a
26 Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including
27 becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to
28 the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure

from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by agreement or order of the trial judge.

4. **DURATION**

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this Action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this Action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. **DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order. Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions. If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., Paragraph 5.2(b) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated

1 before the material is disclosed or produced.

2 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

3 (a) For information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents,
4 but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the
5 Producing Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that contains protected
6 material or to the cover page of bound or grouped material. If only a portion or portions of the
7 material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the
8 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins). A Party or Non-
9 Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate
10 them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like
11 copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the original
12 material made available for inspection shall be deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the
13 inspecting Party has identified the original documents it wants copied and produced, the
14 Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection
15 under this Order. Then, before producing the specified, original documents, the Producing
16 Party must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL” legend to each page that contains Protected Material.
17 If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing
18 Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings
19 in the margins).

20 (b) For testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings,
21 that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing,
22 or other proceeding, or within thirty (30) days of receipt of the deposition transcript from the
23 court reporter (“30-day period”) all protected testimony, Disclosure or Discovery Material.
24 The entire deposition transcript will be considered by the Parties as “CONFIDENTIAL” during
25 the 30-day period. After the 30-day period, if no Party has designated some or all of that
26 deposition transcript as “CONFIDENTIAL” under this Protective Order, the entire deposition,
27 or those portions of the deposition not designated as confidential, will no longer be considered
28 confidential.

(c) For information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage

of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner..

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Meet and Confer does not resolve the Parties' dispute as to the at-issue designations, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be

disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of paragraph 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION). Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to the following individuals under the following conditions:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) The Parties and the directors, officers, and employees (including In-House Counsel) who are assisting with or making decisions concerning this Action, only to the extent deemed reasonably necessary by the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution or defense of the Action for use in accordance with this Protective Order;

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Producing Party may be shown or examined on any information, document or thing designated “CONFIDENTIAL” by the Producing Party;

(d) Experts of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(f) any deponent may be shown or examined on any information, document or

1 thing designated “CONFIDENTIAL” if it appears that the witness authored or received a copy
 2 of it, was involved in the subject matter described therein, or was employed by the Producing
 3 Party at the time the information, document or thing was created, or if the Producing Party
 4 consents to such disclosure, provided that any deponent who is no longer employed by the
 5 Producing Party shall be first required to sign the Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
 6 Bound” (Exhibit A);

7 (g) any other person as to whom the Designating Party has consented to
 8 disclosure in advance;

9 (h) such other persons as the parties may agree or may be ordered by the Court;
 10 and

11 (i) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel, mutually
 12 agreed upon by any of the Parties engaged in settlement discussions

13 **8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN**
 14 **OTHER LITIGATION**

15 If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation
 16 that would compel disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as
 17 “CONFIDENTIAL,” the Receiving Party must:

18 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall
 19 include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

20 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to
 21 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is
 22 subject to this Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Order; and

23 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by
 24 the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

25 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party served
 26 with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this Action
 27 as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order
 28 issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating

1 Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential
 2 material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging
 3 a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

4 **9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED**
 5 **IN THIS LITIGATION**

6 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non- Party in
 7 this Action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-
 8 Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by
 9 this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from
 10 seeking additional protections.

11 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-
 12 Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement
 13 with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party
 14 shall:

15 (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that
 16 some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement
 17 with a Non-Party;

18 (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Order in this litigation,
 19 the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the
 20 information requested; and

21 (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

22 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this Court within
 23 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may
 24 produce the Non-Party’s confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the
 25 Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any
 26 information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with
 27 the Non-Party before determination by the Court. Absent a Court order to the contrary, the
 28 Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its

Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgement and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to the Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the Court.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a Court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this Action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62 subject to the modifications described below. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a Court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) and General Order 62 is denied by the Court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the Court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party, within sixty (60) days after the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, above, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the sixty (60) day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda,

correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Paragraph 4 (DURATION), above.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, through Counsel of Record this 29th day of June, 2023:

GUTRIDE SAFIER LLP

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

/s/ Seth A. Safier /s/

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San Francisco, CA 94105-2482

Attorneys for Defendant

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 6/30/2023



Hon. Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr.
United States District Judge

EXHIBIT A**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
 _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty
 of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that
 was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on
 _____, in the case of *Carol Lesh v. D's Naturals, LLC d/b/a No Cow*, Case
 No. 4:22-cv-01036-DMR (N.D. Cal.). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms
 of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply
 could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise
 that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated
 Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this
 Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
 Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated
 Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this Action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
 _____ [print or type full address and telephone number]
 as my California agent for service of process in connection with this Action or any proceedings
 related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____